3: Chinnery G, E-5 (1929) 1931 OM10 New Ireland OM10

the risk of a large expenditure and the abandonment of less pressing tasks. The section ends with a statement that, without a population capable of working, New Guinea is practically useless as a tropical colony.

After going into the diseases indicated during his examination, and relating the toll they had taken on the population, he summarizes briefly the opinions formed by his examination, and then submits under three headings certain measures for the adjustment of the problem, the most important of which actually agrees with what is now being done by the New Guinea Public Health Organization.

PRESENT MEDICAL CONTROL.

The villages along the road and mountains are regularly patrolled by the medical staff at Kavieng. Some of the planters and the missionaries treat any sick natives that are brought to them, and in addition to this a native medical Tul-tul is stationed in nearly every village, with a stock of medicine which he has been trained to use.

SUGGESTIONS.

The regeneration of the population of the east coast of New Ireland is, apart from administrative reasons, of the greatest importance to every European residing in the district, and from what I have seen of the missionaries and planters they can be relied upon to play their part in any scheme with this end in view.

A large part of tthe district lies too far from Kavieng to be effectively controlled by the present medical organization; and the excellent medical patrol system, which is doing so much good in a general way for the native population cannot possibly be expected to cope with the special conditions that affect the issue and survival rates of the community. What is required, therefore, is an examination of the district by a qualified and experienced medical officer, with the object of submitting a report on the most practical way of dealing with the problem.

A second factor in the scheme of regeneration is to improve the general conditions of native life, and study carefully anything standing in the way of welfare with the object of introducing necessary changes.

The primary factor in this scheme is sympathetic and thorough local administration. The present system of village control by Luluais and Tul-tuls under the supervision of district officials is a step in the right direction, provided the natives appointed by the Government are men acceptable to the villagers themselves, and represent adequately the various social groups into which the people are divided. No scheme of local administration, however, can possibly function satisfactorily